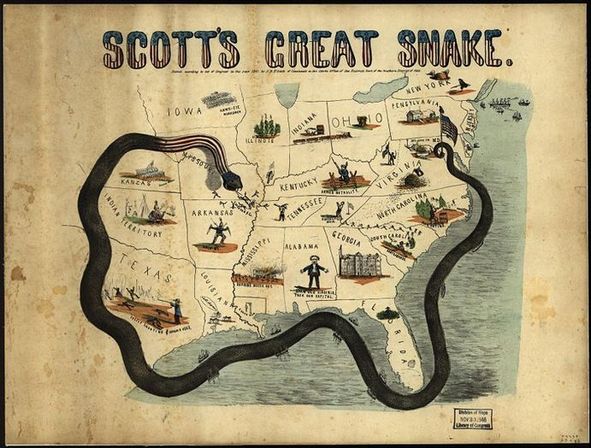
FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**NOTES ON THE START OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1860 – 1861**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Major Event and Timeframe** | **N O T E S** |
| **The Presidential Election of 1860 – Election of Lincoln** |  |
| **Secession** | States Seceding:  President of the Confederacy: |
| **Fort Sumter** | Date:  Military Leaders:  Result:  Who fired the first shots at Fort Sumter? |
| **Lincoln’s Response to Fort Sumter and Rebellion** |  |
| **States of the Upper South** | New Capital of the Confederacy: |
| **The Border States** |  |
| **The Peculiar Circumstances of West Virginia Statehood** |  |
| **Advantages of the North:** | 1. Population:  2. Industrialization:  3. Naval Power:  4. Banking: |
| **Advantages of the South:** | 1. Goals:  2. Familiarity with Terrain:  3. Military Leadership:  4. Alliances: |
| **The Anaconda Plan:** | 1. Blockade the Confederacy:  2. Control the Mississippi River:  3. Wage Total War:  4. Capture Richmond: |



General Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican-American War of the 1840s, was too fat to even mount a horse in 1860. He couldn’t serve as a battlefield commander. However, he still made a major contribution to the war effort by devising the Anaconda Plan.

The Anaconda Plan identified certain strengths of the Union military and used them to exploit the many weaknesses of the Confederacy.

By 1865, the Union had executed each aspect of plan and achieved victory over the rebellious South.